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INQUISITOR. *n. f.* [*inquisitor*, Latin; *inquisiteur*, French.]
 1. One who examines judicially.
 In these particulars I have played myself the *inquisitor*, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinal. *Bacon's Essays.*
 Minos, the strict *inquisitor*, appears,
 And lives and crimes with his affections hears. *Dryden.*
 2. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.
TO INRAIL. *v. a.* [*in and rail*.] To inclose with rails.
 In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject. *Hooker.*
 Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,
 An *inrailed* column rears its lofty head;
 Here to sev'n streets sev'n dials count the day,
 And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay.*
INROAD. *n. f.* [*in and road*.] Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion.
 Many hot *inroads*
 They make in Italy. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 From Scotland we have had in former times some alarms,
 and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom. *Bacon.*
 By proof we feel
 Our pow'r sufficient to disturb his heav'n,
 And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,
 Though inaccessible his fatal throne. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 The loss of Shrewsbury expos'd all North Wales to the daily
inroads of the enemy. *Clarendon.*
 The country open lay without defence;
 For poets frequent *inroads* there had made. *Dryden.*
INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*insanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.
INSAURNE. *adj.* [*insanus*, Latin.] Mad; making mad.
 Were such things here as we do speak about?
 Or have we eaten of the *insane* root,
 That takes the reason prisoner? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin; *insatiable*, French.]
 Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.
INSAURABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from insatiable*.] Greediness not to be appeased.
 Some mens hydropick *insatiableness* had learned to thirst
 the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*
INSAURABLY. *adv.* [*from insatiable*.] With greediness not to be appeased.
 They were extremely ambitious, and *insatiably* covetous;
 and therefore no impression, from argument or miracles, could reach them. *South.*
INSAURATE. *adj.* [*insatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied.
 When my mother went with child
 Of that *insatiate* Edward, noble York,
 My princely father, then had wars in France. *Shakespeare, R. III.*
 Insatiate to pursue
 Vain war with heav'n. *Milton.*
 Too oft has pride,
 And hellish discord, and *insatiate* thirst
 Of others rights, our quiet dispos'd. *Phillips.*
INSAURATION. *n. f.* [*in and satisfaction*.] Want; unsatisfied state.
 It is a profound contemplation in nature, to consider of the emptiness or *insatisfaction* of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others. *Bacon's Natural History.*
INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*insaturabilis*, Latin.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.
TO INSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Latin; *inscrire*, French.]
 1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to something written on a monument, or on the outside of something.
 In all you writ to Rome, or else
 To foreign princes, *ego & rex meus*
 Was still *inscribed*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 Connatural principles are in themselves highly reasonable, and deducible by a strong process of ratiocination to be most true; and consequently the high exercise of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no such originally *inscribed* in the mind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
 Ye weeping loves! the stream with myrtles hide,
 And with your golden darts, now useless grown,
 Inscribe a verse on this relenting stone. *Pope.*
 2. To mark any thing with writing: as, I *inscribed* the stone with my name.
 3. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication.
 One ode, which pleas'd me in the reading, I have attempted to translate in Pindarick verse: 'tis that which is *inscribed* to the present earl of Rochester. *Dryden.*
 4. To draw a figure within another.
 In the circle *inscribe* a square. *Notes to Creech's Manilius.*
INSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*inscription*, Fr. *inscriptio*, Latin.]
 1. Something written or engraved.
 This avarice of praise in time to come,
 Those long *inscriptions* crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

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2. Title.
 Joubertus by the same title led our expectation, whereby we reap'd no advantage, it answering scarce at all the promise of the *inscription*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 3. [In law.] Is an obligation made in writing, whereby the accuser binds himself to undergo the same punishment, if he shall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accused in his accusatory libel, as the defendant himself ought to suffer, if the same be proved. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
 4. Consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.
INSCRUTABLE. *adj.* [*inscrutabilis*, Lat. *inscrutable*, Fr.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study.
 A jest unseen, *inscrutable*, invisible,
 As a weather-cock on a steep. *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Verona.*
 This king had a large heart, *inscrutable* for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy. *Bacon.*
 O how *inscrutable* his equity
 Twins with his power. *Sandys.*
 Hereunto they have recourse as unto the oracle of life, the great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the *inscrutable* infirmities of the whole body. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
 We should contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the *inscrutable* ways of providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men.
TO INSCULP. *v. a.* [*insculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut.
 A coin that bears the figure of an angel
 Stamp'd in gold, but that *insculpt* upon. *Shakespeare.*
INSCULPTURE. *n. f.* [*from in and sculpture*.] Any thing engraved.
 Timon is dead,
 Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' sea;
 And on the grave-stone this *insculpture*, which
 With wax I brought away. *Shakespeare, Timon.*
 It was usual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *insculptures* were added, the custom of wearing them was translated unto the left.
TO INSEAM. *v. a.* [*in and seam*.] To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.
 Deep o'er his knee *inseam'd* remain'd the scar. *Pope.*
INSECT. *n. f.* [*insecta*, Latin.]
 1. *Insects* may be considered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *insects* from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies.
 Beast, bird, *insect*, or worm, durst enter none. *Milton.*
 2. Any thing small or contemptible.
 In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd
 The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
 And some with whom compar'd, your *insect* tribes
 Are but the beings of a Summer's day,
 Have held the scale of empire. *Thomson's Spring.*
INSECTOR. *n. f.* [*from insector*, Latin.] One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit.
INSECTILE. *adj.* [*from insect*.] Having the nature of insects: *insectile* animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bacon.*
INSECTOLOGER. *n. f.* [*insect and logos*.] One who studies or describes insects.
 The insect itself is, according to modern *insectologists*, of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
INSECURE. *adj.* [*in and secure*.]
 1. Not secure; not confident of safety.
 He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself. *Tillotson's Sermon.*
 2. Not safe.
INSECURITY. *n. f.* [*in and security*.]
 1. Uncertainty; want of reasonable confidence.
 It may be easily perceived with what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown.*
 2. Want of safety; danger; hazard.
 The unreasonableness and presumption, the danger and desperate *insecurity* of those that have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition and contrition, sorrow, and resolution of amendment. *Hammond.*
INSEMINATION. *n. f.* [*insemination*, Fr. *inseminatio*, Lat.] The act of scattering seed on ground.
INSECUION. *n. f.* [*insecutio*, Fr. *insecutio*, Lat.] Pursuit. Not in use.
 Not the king's own horse got more before the wheel
 Of his rich chariot, that might still the *insecutio* feel,
 With the extreme hairs of his tail. *Chapman's Iliad.*
INSENSATE. *adj.* [*insensé*, French; *insensato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility.
 Ye be reprobrates; obdurate *insensate* creatures. *Hammond.*
 So fond are mortal men,
 As their own ruin on themselves 't invite,
Insensate left, or to sense reprobate,
 And with blindness internal struck. *Milton's Agonistes.*
INSENSIBILITY.

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INSENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*insensibilité*, French; from *insensible*.]
 1. Inability to perceive.
Insensibility of slow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of space which it left, and those which it next acquires. *Glanv.*
 2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.
 3. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.
INSENSIBLE. *adj.* [*insensible*, French.]
 1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses.
 What is honour? a word. What is that word honour?
 What a trim reckoning! Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday. Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it *insensible* then? yes, to the dead: but will it not live with the living? no. Why? detraction will not suffer it. *Shakespeare.*
 Two small and almost *insensible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm.
 The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost *insensible*. *Newton's Opt.*
 2. Slowly gradual.
 They fall away,
 And languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden.*
 3. Void of feeling either mental or corporal.
 I thought
 I then was passing to my former state
Insensible, and forthwith to dissolve. *Milton.*
 4. Void of emotion or affection.
 You grow *insensible* to the conveniency of riches, the delights of honour and praise.
 You render mankind *insensible* to their beauties, and have destroyed the empire of love. *Dryden.*
INSENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from insensible*.] Absence of perception; inability to perceive.
 The *insensibleness* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction. *Ray.*
INSENSIBLY. *adv.* [*from insensible*.]
 1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses.
 The planet earth, so steadfast though the seem,
Insensibly three different motions moves. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
 The hills rise *insensibly*, and leave the eye a vast uninterrupted prospect. *Addison on Italy.*
 2. By slow degrees.
 Equal they were form'd,
 Save what fin hath impair'd, which yet hath wrought
Insensibly. *Milton.*
 Proposals agreeable to our passions will *insensibly* prevail upon our weakness. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 Cadenus
Insensibly came on her side. *Swift.*
 3. Without mental or corporal sense.
INSEPARABILITY. *n. f.* [*from inseparable*.] The quality of *inseparableness*. being such as cannot be severed or divided.
 The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their *inseparability*, motion being nothing but change of distance between any two things; but this cannot be between parts that are inseparable. *Locke.*
INSEPARABLE. *adj.* [*inseparable*, French; *inseparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be disjoined; united so as not to be parted.
 Ancient times figure both the incorporation and *inseparable* conjunction of counsel with kings, and the wife and politick use of counsel by kings. *Bacon.*
 Thou, my shade,
Inseparable, must with me along;
 For death from sin no pow'r can separate. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
 Care and toil came into the world with sin, and remain ever since *inseparable* from it. *South's Sermons.*
 No body feels pain, that he wishes not to be eased of, with a desire equal to that pain, and *inseparable* from it. *Locke.*
 The parts of pure space are *inseparable* one from the other, so that the continuity cannot be separated, neither really nor mentally. *Locke.*
 Together out they fly,
Inseparable now the truth and lie;
 And this or that unmixt no mortal ear shall find. *Pope.*
INSEPARABLY. *adv.* [*from inseparable*.] With indissoluble union.
 Drowning of metals is, when the baser metal is so incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be separated; as if silver should be *inseparably* incorporated with gold. *Bacon.*
 Him thou shalt enjoy,
Inseparably thine. *Milton.*
 Atheists must confess, that before that assigned period matter had exist'd eternally, *inseparably* endued with this principle of attraction; and yet had never attracted nor convened before, during that infinite duration. *Bentley's Sermons.*
TO INSERT. *v. a.* [*inserere*, Fr. *inserere*, *insertum*, Latin.] To place in or among other things.
 Those words were very weakly *inserted*, where they are so liable to misconception. *Stillin's Sermon.*
 With the worthy gentleman's name I will *insert* it at length in one of my papers. *Addison.*

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It is the editor's interest to *insert* what the author's judgment had rejected. *Swift.*
 Pocky and oratory omit things essential, and *insert* little beautiful digressions, in order to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*
INSERTION. *n. f.* [*insertion*, Fr. *insertio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter.
 The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the *insertion* of records in their narration. *Felton on the Classics.*
 An ileus, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is either a circumvolution or *insertion* of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
 2. The thing inserted.
 He softens the relation by such *insertion*; before he describes the event. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*
TO INSERT. *v. a.* [*insertio*, Latin.] To be of use to an end.
INSERTIENT. *adj.* [*insertient*, Latin.] Conducive; of use to an end.
 The providence of God, which disposeth of no part in vain, where there is no digestion to be made, makes not any parts *insertient* to that intention. *Brown.*
TO INSHELL. *v. a.* [*in and shell*.] To hide in a shell.
 Aufidius, hearing of our Marcius' banishment,
 Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
 Which were *inshe'll'd* when Marcius stood for Rome,
 And durst not once peep out. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
TO INSHIP. *v. a.* [*in and ship*.] To shut in a ship; to stow; to embark.
 See them safely brought to Dover; where, *inshipp'd*,
 Commit them to the fortune of the sea. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
TO INSHRINE. *v. a.* [*in and shrine*.] To inclose in a shrine or precious case.
 Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy
Inshrines thee in his heart. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
 Not Babylon,
 Equal'd in all its glories, to *inshrine* Belus. *Milton.*
INSIDE. *n. f.* [*in and side*.] Interior part; part within. Opposed to the surface or outside.
 Look'd he o' th' *inside* of the paper?
 He did unfasten them. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 Shew the *inside* of your purse to the outside of his hand,
 and no more ado. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
 Here are the outsidings of the one, the *insides* of the other,
 and there's the moiety I promised ye. *L'Estrange.*
 As for the *inside* of their nest, none but themselves were concerned in it. *Addison's Guardian.*
INSIDUATOR. *n. f.* [*Lat.*] One who lies in wait. *Diogenes.*
INSIDIOUS. *adj.* [*insidiosus*, French; *insidiosus*, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.
 Since men mark all our steps, and watch our haltings, let a sense of their *insidious* vigilance excite us so to behave ourselves, that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of Christianity towards regulating the passions. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 They wing their course,
 And dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock,
 Or shoal *insidious*, breaks not their career. *Thomson.*
INSIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from insidious*.] In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.
 The castle of Cadmus was taken, and the city of Thebes itself invested by Pheidias the Lacedemonian, *insidiously* and in violation of league. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
 Simeon and Levi spoke not only falsely but *insidiously*, nay hypocritically, abusing their profelytes and their religion, for the effecting their cruel designs. *Government of the Tongue.*
INSIGHT. *n. f.* [*insicht*, Dutch.] This word had formerly the accent on the first syllable. Inspection; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts; thorough skill in any thing.
 Hardy shepherd, such as thy merits, such may be her *insight* justly to grant thee reward. *Sidney.*
 Straightway sent with careful diligence
 To fetch a leech, the which had great *insight*
 In that disease of griev'd conscience,
 And well could cure the same; his name was patience. *Spenser.*
 Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers, when they shall be thus fraught with an universal *insight* into things. *Milton.*
 The use of a little *insight* in those parts of knowledge, which are not a man's proper business, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*
 A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contrivance and wisdom of providence, and suggests innumerable subjects of meditation. *Spektorator.*
 Due consideration, and a deeper *insight* into things, would soon have made them sensible of their error. *Wadsworth.*
INSIGNIFICANCE. *n. f.* [*insignificance*, French; from *insignificans*.]
INSIGNIFICANCY. *n. f.* [*insignificancy*, French; from *insignificans*.]
 1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms.
 To give an account of all the *insignificancies* and verbal notions of this philosophy, would be almost to transcribe it. *Glanv. Serf. c. 18.*
 2. Unimportance.